FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES ADDRESS VIENNA CSCE MEETING 27 JAN

Polish Delegate Speaks

LD280045 Warsaw PAP in English 2339 GMT 27 Jan 87

[by PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Jan. 27 -- An inaugural meeting of the 2nd round of the CSCE Vienna '86 meeting attended by delegations from 33 European states, the U.S. and Canada was held here today after a five-week Christmas break.

Head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa, told the meeting that during the break, the Polish delegation held many talks and consultations, both with its allies and representatives of other states -- participants in the CSCE process.

The meeting of foreign vice-ministers from states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Warsaw on January 22 summed up the results of the first round of the Vienna meeting and discussed tasks connected with its second round beginning now. The Warsaw meeting reflected the significance which Poland and other Warsaw Treaty states attach to the positive course and results of the Vienna meeting.

The thing is to make the meeting become an element of the improvement of the international situation and not a plane of its aggravation, to jointly seek new attitude and style of solving difficult problems of security and cooperation in Europe, said he.

Our debates, said Dabrowa, are an element of a great process of transformations taking place in the relations between European states and on the East-West line. In our opinion, positive elements prevail in the to-date course of the debates.

Issues which are most significant for security and cooperation in Europe, connected with the expansion of the mandate of the 2nd stage of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and with an animation of economic, technological, ecological and humanitarian cooperation, found a proper reflection both in the debates and in the proposals put forward so far, added the head of the Polish delegation.

CSSR Delegate Speaks

LD272240 Prague CTK in English 2057 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Vienna Jan 27 (CTK) -- The second stage of the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki conference, attended by representatives of 35 Helsinki Final Act signatories, began here today.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Milan Kadnar spoke on Czechoslovakia's positive contribution to the promotion of the European process of detente and strengthening of confidence, and asked the NATO delegations, explicitly the U.S., why they did not mention at this session what they intend to do to improve the fate of millions of people without shelters, of unemployed, illiterate, discriminated and hungry people, who are being denied their basic human rights.

Milan Kadnar also told the participants in the Vienna meeting that ambassadors of their countries have been handed over the "plan of military activity of Czechoslovakia, subject to preliminary announcing in 1987" and of the invitation for observers from Helsinki members states to attend in the exercise of the Czechoslovak People's Army in the Cheb-Decin-Marianske Lazne area, i.e. near the West German and GDR borders, which will be held in the first 10 days of February. He stressed that Czechoslovakia wants to be the first to join the measures leading to disarmament in the conventional and nuclear weapons, to the reduction of armies and air force.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation underlined that Czechoslovakia is the first to realize in practice confidence- and security-building measures and control steps because the country wants to demonstrate through concrete deeds the vitality of the all-European process in the military political sphere, in harmony with the Stockholm Conference.

CSSR's Kadnar Views Prospects

AU281709 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY IN Czech 26 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of CSSR delegation to the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, by GS K. Subrtova in Prague -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The second of the three planned follow-up meetings of the CSCE member-states will be opened tomorrow [27 January] in Vienna. The significance of this meeting for the further development and course of relations -- both within the framework of our continent and on a broad worldwide scale -- cannot be doubted. That is why we visited Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechozlovak delegation, on the eve of his departure for Vienna and asked him several questions on both the deliberations until now and the coming deliberations.

[Subrtova] The follow-up Vienna meeting began on 4 November 1986 in an atmosphere that was, on the whole, positive. Has something remained from this atmosphere even after the departure of the foreign ministers and toward the conclusion of the first round of negotiations?

[Kadnar] After the departure of the foreign ministers from Vienna, the atmosphere at the meeting deteriorated. The exchange of views behind closed doors that followed, which included the discussion of the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act (1975) and of the resulting Madrid document (1983), showed two contradictory tendencies.

The seven delegations of the Warsaw Pact states strove to conduct the negotiations on balanced foundations, based on equal rights, both in the plenum and in the five groups that dealt with the individual areas (baskets) of the Final Act. The socialist states briefed the outer participants on the fulfillment of the Helsinki and Madrid accords in their countries in both bilateral contacts and multilateral forums. They also submitted constructive proposals.

The delegations of certain NATO countries, especially those from across the ocean, adopted the role of prosecutors. They mostly spoke of matters alien to them, while refusing the provide testimony on the implementation of the documents in their own countries, such as of documents on human rights. They launched coarse attacks against the socialist countries, and certain delegations even went so far as to cast doubts on the socialist system, in crass contradiction to the letter and spirit of the Final Act. [paragraph continues]

Time and again they made the socialist states progress in the bourgeois understanding of human rights the condition of any possible progress in disarmament negotiations. Nevertheless most European countries -- neutral, nonaligned, and NATO members -- acted in Vienna in a "European" manner, on the whole. This means that they acted in a diplomatic, balanced, and constructive manner.

[Subrtova] Did we react to the coarse attacks, and if so, how?

[Kadnar] Toward the end of the first round, the socialist delegations began operating with specific offensive arguments on the mass, gross violations of human rights and human dignity, especially in the United States and Great Britain. They did so with facts on unemployment and the homeless (infact, the United Nations has declared this year in particular the year of the homeless); with facts on illiteracy, poverty, racial and other discrimination, terrorism, and violence in the capitalist world; with arguments on hundreds of West Europeans and Americans who died because of cold and because they had no money for fuel (and at that time we still had no idea of the tragic "arguments" the current winter would provide for us); and with arguments on the terrible conditions in American prisons. Above all, we cited specific arguments on the supermilitarism threatening everybody's right to live, on the attempts to overthrow legitimate foreign governments, on the campaigns and psychological warfare being conducted, on the mass assassinations in Northern Ireland, and so forth.

[Subrtova] Although the first 7 weeks of the Vienna meeting were mostly devoted to taking stock, it is known that in Vienna one also spoke of how to further develop the process of European security and cooperation. Can you tell us something about this?

[Kadnar] It is known that at the follow-up meeting in Vienna the Warsaw Pact states came out with basic proposals covering all the main parts of the Final Act in a balanced manner. The proposals included one by the Polish People's Republic on amending the mandate of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe (so-called Stockholm 2); the USSR's proposal to convene a conference on developing humanitarian cooperation in Moscow; and the CSSR's proposal (submitted together with the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, and the GDR) to convene an economic forum in Prague. In this way we fulfilled our important task in Vienna: to undertake significant steps toward further developing the all-European process. In addition to those mentioned above, a number of other initiatives were submitted in Vienna. For instance, the People's Republic of Bulgaria proposed to hold a forum of living environment protection; the Hungarian People's Republic, together with Austria, proposed setting up a folklore center in Budapest; the Polish People's Republic and Austria proposed to hold a symposium on the Europeans' common cultural heritage in Krakow; Austria proposed holding a forum on forest protection; and Switzerland and Austria proposed working out a system of contacts for resolving humanitarian cases. Other states prepared proposals on the problems of information, journalistic work, traveling, satellite broadcasts, family reunification....

[Subrtova] How were the CSSR and USSR proposals mentioned above received? What are the chances of the Czechoslovak proposal on convening an economic forum in Prague and of the Soviet proposal on discussing in detail the humanitarian issues in Moscow being realized in practice?

[Kadnar] The Czechoslovak proposal on the economic forum has already been officially supported by all socialist states. Certain neutral states, such as Austria, have publicly called it a very interesting proposal. Bilateral talks with delegations of certain EEC countries show that they consider it attractive and view it with sympathy. However, it will be no simple thing to get the approval of all NATO states. Many individual contacts and a lot of convincing will be needed to win them all.

Likewise, all socialist countries have spoken in favor of the Moscow conference on humanitarian cooperation; certain neutral states (Austria, Finland) have publicly declared that the suggestion is interesting. Even the NATO states have announced they are considering agreeing to it, provided their various conditions are fulfilled (inter alia, the dissidents' and emigres' free access to the conference).

[Subrtova] What are the chances of achieving disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals and of convening a further stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Safety and Disarmament in Europe (so-called Stockholm 2)?

[Kadnar] As is known, the negotiations on disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals were proposed by the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee last June in Budapest. The NATO states replied to it 6 months later with the so-called Brussels declaration. It is precisely the follow-up meeting in Vienna that should work out a mandate for further negotiations. However, to be realistic, one should recall that NATO is in no hurry to disarm. There are certain conflicts in NATO on this issue, but so far the endeavor to negotiate a troop and equipment reduction solely on our side prevails in the Pact. That is why the negotiations on "Stockholm 2" will be complicated. We are only at the beginning here.

[Subrtova] How is the proposal to open negotiations of the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact states even prior to concluding the Vienna meeting being approached?

[Kadnar] Various contacts have taken and are taking place between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. A NATO-Warsaw Pact group will obviously start working in Vienna soon, under the auspices of the Vienna follow-up meeting of 35 CSCE states. As in the case of Reykjavik and of the first stage of the Stockholm conference (agreement to on-the-spot), inspection, here, too, we can see the new, bold approaches of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

[Subrtova] As a direct participant, how do you see the timetable of the follow-up meeting in Vienna?

[Kadnar] According to the preparatory document, the meeting, which should have two recesses (one of them is already behind us), should last until 31 July 1987. The socialist countries will be doing their utmost to make its course successful, dynamic, and speedy. But the resulting conclusions and documents must achieve the unanimous support of all participating states. So, even one or two states could block it.

[Subrtova] Finally, permit me one last question: You are an experienced diplomat and are heading our delegation at the significant Vienna forum. But you are also a citizen of this state, and on top of that a publicist. What does, or can, the all-European process give our readers, give us and you as citizens, according to your opinion?

[Kadnar] Life in peace, which is still under a serious threat. It is particularly threatened by the fact that we are living "on a powder keg" of 1 1/2 million Hiroshima hells, because each of the more than 50,000 existing nuclear warheads is 30 time more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb was. Even the conventional and chemical arms today have a power to destroy that is almost unimaginable. If realism should prevail everywhere, it could at last become possible to cut down the number of conventional weapons and troops; even after Reykjavik there is still hope of limiting and eliminating nuclear arsenals, including those in Europe. This would also cut down military budgets, and the means saved could be invested in things useful for us all -- for instance, in the development of economies in all states on the continent; in the further expansion of trade; in the development of economic cooperation; in environmental protection; and in tourism and other spheres that directly concern the everyday life of us all.

ALIA, CARCANI ATTEND LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE

AU201312 Tirana ATA in English 0951 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Press Review]

[Text] Tirana, January 20 (ATA) -- The press reports that the national conference "on the further development of animal farming", organized by the Council of Ministers, was held in Tirana yesterday. The conference was also attended by Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the council of Ministers and other party and state leaders.

The opening speech was delivered by the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bekteshi. The minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai submitted the report "the application of the scientific achievements and the advanced experience in the large-scale production, a powerful support for defining the ways to carry out the tasks that 9th congress of the party laid down in regard to livestock farming."

The speakers addressing the conference emphasized that the livestock farming, too, has achieved tangible achievements in the process of the radical transformations, the vigorous development of our socialist agriculture over the years of the party. These transformations and the intensification of agriculture, itself, have created favourable conditions for the numerical increase of the livestock and their breeding improvement. Of special importance are the all-round measures taken by the party for the training of cadres, specialists and workers who are employed in this vital sector of the economy. The investments, which have brought about the constant increase of the yields and products, have also occupied an important place in this work, it was stressed. Hence, in 1986, as against 1980, the production of milk in the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises has increased 71 per cent, meat 74 per cent and eggs 76.5 per cent. The creation of the livestock herds with cows and smaller cattle under the care of the brigades was a revolutionary initiative based on sound principles of the consolidation of socialist property.

The conference was also addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia. He said among others that the realization of the great tasks laid down by the party to the livestock requires an extraordinary care and mobilization by all.

Taking into account the needs of the people and the economy, the policy of the party has always aimed at achieving a harmonious development of agriculture and livestock farming, at placing the livestock production on scientific bases and at constantly creating new possibilities for an ever greater extended reproduction in this sector with special requirements. As a result of the complex measures taken for the development of livestock parallel with the development of agriculture, the livestock production has risen constantly.

The task laid down by the 9th Party Congress concerning the priority which should be given to the development of livestock farming, is a great, bold task. The increase of the livestock heads is a sure way for increasing the livestock products and for ensuring the effective harmonization of agriculture with livestock farming. Under the present day conditions, the unification of the load of the land with livestock is the biggest possible resource for raising the livestock production. [paragraph continues]

The extension of second fodder areas, particularly in the coastal regions, aimed at achieving a two-fold production within a year, as well as the maximal utilization of the pastures and the by-products of the agriculture and industry at present and in the future, remain the main ways for achieving a balance between the fodder basis and the needs of the livestock. The numerical increase of livestock should also be considered in the framework of the demands for an advanced agriculture, of the land's requirements for organic manure.

The creation and development of the livestock herds under the care of the brigades is a real, effective possibility for a rapid growth of the livestock production on the basis of the utilisation of the internal resources of the agriculture. These herds have become a natural component of the economic relations in the countryside and of the organisation of the livestock production. 8,300 herds with over 34 thousand cows and calves and 74 thousand herds [as received] of smaller livestock have been created in all the districts. At present we have many good examples which testify to the consolidation of the herds, as well as to their role for the fulfilment of the needs of the cooperativists for milk. Despite the important role played by the natural conditions, in the livestock farming, too, man remains the decisive factor. Comrade Ramiz Alia also pointed out that the successful solution of the problems of livestock farming calls for an ever more scientific treatment of this sector.

1987 is a decisive year for the attainment of the objectives and the impetuous development of livestock, for the harmonization of the livestock production with the needs of the people and the economy. We have all the possibilities to achieve all the targets and the tasks set in this conference. The line of the party is correct and inspiring, the congress laid down clear tasks, we have a united people, who are ready for every kind of work and action, our peasantry has ancient traditions and passion for the livestock.

CARCANI CONVEYS GREETINGS TO AUSTRIA'S VRANITZKY

AU251418 Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 25 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, sent the following message of greetings to the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Franz Vranitzky.

"It is a pleasure for me to convey to you my best greetings and wishes on occasion of your appointment to the high post of the Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations existing between Albania and Austria shall develop constantly in the future, too, to the benefit of our two peoples".

CARCANI GREETS AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAWKE

AU261221 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani sent the following message of greetings to the premier of Australia, Robert Hawke:

"The commemoration of the anniversary of the National Day of Australia provides me the opportunity to convey to you the warm greetings and at the same time to formulate the best wishes for the happiness of the Australian people and the country prosperity".

GORBACHEV REPORT TO CPSU CC PLENUM VIEWED

AU281311 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 29 Jan 87

["Advancing the Socialist Society" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA observer Ira Todorova) -- A report can make history in a country. That was the case with the report delivered yesterday at the plenum of the CC of the CPSU by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. In essence, he spelled out the historic rationale and the practical mechanism of the radically new stage of accelerated socialist construction entered by the Soviet Union. With a dashing thought, yet anchored in the objective analysis of reality and inspired by the idea of a vigorously progressing and fully-fledged socialism, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev focused attention on the tasks facing the Soviet society. Looking into every aspect of socialist construction, the Soviet leader made a coherent and convincing presentation of the whole set of measures called forth by the new stage. In his report, the amazingly unconventional handling of problems and the unprecedented scathing anatomy of shortcomings, deviations and primitive practices in a number of economic and social spheres are coupled with a Bolshevik-bold elaboration of the new political, economic and social targets in the line of development, mapped out by the Soviet Communist Party at its 27th Congress.

The foremost short-term priority, the secretary general of the CPSU said in his confidence-breathing speech, is to take the world's first socialist state to "qualitatively new, forefront positions in economic, social and cultural progress". Qualitatively new positions speaks volumes: It means to close the lag-behind gap in some fields, to break with the piled-up lethargy of outdated practices, to intensify at new rates the operation of the country's economy, to pool its intellectual and creative resources, to put techno-scientific brainpower in high gear, to revive as fully as possible what Mr Gorbachev called the spirit of Leninism in the present-day conditions, to find appropriate solutions to social problems, to know in clearcut and specific terms the prospects for economic and social progress at each separate stage.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of a revised cadre policy as of a number one task along the road to this really grandiose goal. Above all, this will help the party upgrade its role as a politically unifying force. The friends of the Soviet Union were delighted to hear him saying, "We have begun a great undertaking, and we are bound to carry it through to its completion."

And, indeed, the reconstruction and acceleration programme which the 27th Congress of the CPSU laid down and which is now theoretically elaborated and creatively organised by the party plenum, is great and revolutionary, a historic breakthrough in the full sense of the word.

The secretary general of the CC of the CPSU said that all personnel questions can only be resolved successfully if democracy is extended and the grass roots broadly integrated into the rights and responsibilities of the reorganisation, and hence nto the overall future life of the Soviet Union. Further on, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to the role of business executives, who will be working in different economic and social conditions, and of researchers, who will be seeking to realize a revolution in science and technology by their original visions and innovative developments.

In its wealth of ideas and exhaustiveness of specific tasks, in its profoundly revolutionary approach to the problems, the plenum report emerges as a major elaboration of the sweeping guidelines for the restructuring needed for an accelerated construction of socialism. [paragraph continues]

It invokes a vision of a coming period of scopeful and dynamic socialist creativity, channelled into a socialism which would live up to the mark of Leninist maturity and which would be rich, among other things, in the democracy of its social relations. This appeal filled with pride and vigour the millions of friends of the Soviet Union. And for the rest of the countries building socialism, it will undoubtedly turn into a powerful impetus for thought and action.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN SAGDEYEV

AU231400 Sofia BTA in English 1212 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian prime minister and the Soviet scientist discussed Bulgaria's participation in the "Phobos" international project as well as the state of the joint projects within the framework of the Comprehensive Program on Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Member-States to the Year 2000.

Mr Georgi Atanassov again expressed the Bulgarian people's approval for the Soviet peace initiatives, including those on the banning of all space weapons.

The meeting was attended by Mr Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, and Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Sagdeyev Receives Award

AU231628 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- The Space Research Institute with the Soviet Academy of Sciences has been awarded the Bulgarian Order of Cyril and Methodius. This is a sign of recognition of the Soviet institute's valuable assistance in the launching of the "Bulgaria 1300" satellite.

The order was handed over to Acadcemician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the institute. The Soviet scientist said that his Soviet and Bulgarian colleages are maintaining fruitful cooperation within the framework of the "Intercosmos" program, and expressed his conviction that space will remain a territory of peace.

Academician Sagdeyev believes that the Bulgarian candidates for taking part in a space mission next year will be fully capable of fulfilling the scientific program. The most important task set for the scientists and designers now is to develop new devices for the future flight of a Soyuz spacecraft and the Mir orbiting station as well as for the "Phobos" international project involving the study of Mars' satellite.

Fifteen countries are taking part in "Phobos". Bulgarian specialists are developing two systems to be used in some of the most important experiments: the laser probing of the satellite and the filming by still and TV cameras of its surface. The highly accurate TV system must be capable of correcting the trajectory of the space craft upon their approach to Phobos. Lasers will help assess the composition of the satellite's soil and its isotope structure. Bulgarian researchers will carry out this experment together with specialists from the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

GOVERNMENT DECREE SEEKS LESS JOB SWITCHING

AU242049 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Nikolay Kuzmov report: "Incentives for Staying With an Enterprise -- A Barrier to Job Mobility"]

[Text] Alongside the movement of labor prompted by objective factors, the tendency to change one's place of work for no good reason is becoming sharply apparent. This is giving rise to considerable economic and other losses to the national economy.

Part of the cadre potential is not being fully utilized, additional expenses are being incurred on job retraining, and the opportunities for the growth of social labor productivity are being restricted. It is clearly necessary to intoduce new norms for further improving the movement of labor resources and for stabilizing the labor collectives. It is in response to this requirement that Decree No 64 of the Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions has been issued.

The decree aims to make workers and employees more interested in working for a lengthy period in the same enterprise. The application for a higher grade of job qualification is tied to the acceptance of the obligation to work in the same enterprise for a prolonged period. Workers and specialists who are released as the result of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress are appointed to suitable posts or, after retraining, are put back in the system of the enterprise. In cases where posts cannot be arranged for them, the executive committees of the people's council take on the responsibility of finding jobs for them, with or without retraining.

The length of service in the same enterprise must be taken into account when putting forward proposals for awards of honor titles or orders and medals for high labor achievements. By decision of the labor collective, workers and employees with such periods of service enjoy advantages in their regular and additional annual leave, cut-price coupons for holidays, meals in cafeterias, and other services. In addition, they are granted considerable advantages in accommodation in the enterprise's housing. The last advantage is enjoyed by workers and employees who accept the obligation to work in the enterprise for at least 10 years. These dwellings may also be offered for sale to them on favorable terms. To stabilize the labor force in cases of disciplinary dismissal, particularly for individuals leaving the job without good reason, workers and employees are appointed to the lowest grade for 2 years when they return to work.

To improve information on job vacancies, labor and social affairs bureaus are to be set up where necessary in the settlement systems. They are to assist citizens in entering employment in accordance with their wishes, profession, speciality, and professional qualifications. [paragraph continues]

The bureaus are to issue compulsory orders on suitable job appointments for expectant mothers, mothers with children up to 6 years of age, persons with reduced working abilities, minors not attending courses of study from 15 to 18 years of age, young specialists and skilled workers who have not concluded labor contracts after completing their education, and other persons, in accordance with the Labor Code.

The socialist organizations cannot conclude labor agreements with persons for jobs and positions that have not been made known to the labor and social affairs bureaus and without the appropriate document stating that the persons concerned are recommended as seeking work. These bureaus are called upon to exercise control over the observance of the decree.

NEW BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

AU220852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] The "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association was established in Sofia yesterday. It will assume the leadership of an interbranch complex in the biotechnological and chemical industry with headquarters in Sofia. The association will be in charge of implementing a uniform technological investment and marketing policy. It will coordinate the activities of its members to synthesize biotechnologies and chemical technologies with electronics and to organize the development of biotechnological and chemical industries.

The following economic trusts are members of the new association: "Khiminvest" in Sofia; "Neftokhim" in Burgas; "Plastkhim" in Botevgrad; "Verila" in Ravno Pole, Sofia Okrug' "Devnya", "Farmakhim", and "Biotekh-Invest" in Plovdiv, "Medical Biology" in Sofia' "Bioprogres" in Plovdiv; the "Biotekh" combine in Varna; the "Khraninvest" economic trust in Stara Zagora; the "Rubber Goods" economic trust in Vidin; the "Khimsnab" economic trust in Sofia; the "Air Conditioning Equipment" economic trust in Sofia; the "Bioinvest Engineering" economic combine in Sofia; the "Sistembiokhim" electronization center in Sofia; and the biotechnological Research Center in Sofia.

The constituent meeting adopted a statute and elected a control council and an executive bureau for the association.

Petko Danchev was elected chairman of the "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Association.

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the constituent meeting.

PRAGUE TV ANALYZES REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD290044 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Last night in Congress U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered the State of the Union address, a program document delineating U.S. policy for the next year.

In his address, the President did not stint on words of peace and even said peace is the most important thing for the United States at present. However, he did not indicate in any way that his administration would be willing to pursue a more deliberate and less aggressive policy. He described as a means of reinforcing peace the growth of military strength and the leading role of the United States in the world.

Contradicting well-known facts, Ronald Reagan also claimed that a successful conclusion to the Reykjavik meeting was allegedly made impossible by the USSR, which peremptorily rejected his Star Wars project. Reagan explicitly said about the project itself: SDI will go ahead. He called it a means to a safe future.

On the expected key issue of Irangate, Reagan limited himself only to a short statement that his administration, in an effort to establish contact with strategically important officials and save human lives, committed a serious misfeasance, and he admitted his personal responsibility. He defended again the need for generous military assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, whom he called freedom fighters, and he condemned the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua, as well as Cuba and the USSR.

RUDE PRAVO OUTLINES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

AU271613 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Restructuring Begins With the Transformation of the Mind"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this year (see RUDE PRAVO of 9 January), our public could acquaint itself with the contents of the Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanisms of the CSSR, a document of extraordinary significance and importance whose final impact will affect all spheres and aspects of economic planning, organization, and management, as well as links of central management and of the economic sphere. In fact, the principles -- together with the measures adopted for raising the quality of Czechoslovak production and other measures, as is only natural -- open a qualitatively new phase of our economic development and of economic management and planning. They represent a decision marking one of the most significant sociopolitical steps in the entire period since 1948.

A comprehensive document on the management of national economy, based on the Principles, will be worked out this year. The enhanced independence of economic organizations and their responsibility for efficient husbandry is already being partly verified by an experiment that has already started. New principles will be implemented in practice in the following years.

People believing that one can improve matters without changing anything, particularly without changing management and planning methods in national economy, are making a mistake. Likewise, those people are also mistaken who pretend that any change in the economic mechanism is almost a deviation from the principles of socialism. On the contrary: The highest goal and criterion in improving management method lies, and must lie, in the acceleration of our country's economic development and in the strengthening of socialism in practice.

We also hear people ask whether the term "restructuring" adequately expresses the main intention of the profound changes in the economic mechanism; whether one should not rather speak of a reform of the economy. However, a debate on whether this or that term is more apt would, in fact, distract attention from the desired main direction. The decisive thing is to grasp correctly and to implement the adopted conclusions, and not to limit oneself to a merely partial improvement. Our new tasks in economy cannot be accomplished without deeply restructuring the economic mechanism or without creating a comprehensive, efficient, and flexible management system that would enable us to fully implement the possibilities of socialism.

We also hear people say the principles are much too general. True -- they are theses determining the main principles for working out the comprehensive document mentioned above. But even if the principles are perhaps less detailed than some people would wish them to be, this is compensated for by their precise characterization of measures under preparation; they show in a particularly comprehensible way the demands for our futher work that will have to be accepted and the criteria that wil have to be applied in planning and appraising the economic results. They show, with sufficient frankness, the nature of the new management, planning, and organizational methods being prepared for all levels.

Also, the principles indicate very well the atmosphere to be created in the course of this year and the fields in which it is absolutely and unconditionally essential to strive for a change in the way of thinking and of approaching the solution of individual tasks. As we know, every restructuring of an economic mechanism begins with a transformation of the mind, a parting of ways with the habitual stereotypes in thinking and acting, and with a clarification of the essence of the new tasks. This prerequisite is particularly important because one surely cannot expect a comprehensive document, no matter how superbly worked out, to start operating of its own accord. Its effectiveness will be commensurate with the people's approach to its implementation, both in central agencies and also in some small plant of a seemingly secondary significance. Although this primarily applies to the activities of economic executives, we also do not underrate the role played by an individual technician, worker, or clerk. [passage omitted]

Thus, the present task is clear: We must establish a favorable atmosphere for restructuring the economic mechanism in every place, in the entire national economy.

REGIONAL TU CONFERENCES PREPARE FOR CONGRESS

Elect Officials

AU261030 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 19 January on pages 1, 2, and 3 carries an unattributed 9,700-word report entitled "Through Implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress Program Toward the 11th All-Trade Union Congress."

The report is devoted to the deliberations of regional trade union conferences -- characterized as an "important stage" of the preparations for the upcoming 11th All-Trade Union Congress -- that were held in all 10 regions of the CSSR and in Prague and Bratislava on 17-18 January. Among other things, these conferences reportedly elected the following chairmen and secretaries of the respective trade union councils:

Jiri Bilek was elected chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council; Otakar Konetopsky and Karel Matousek its secretaries.

Ludvik Opletal was elected chairman of the South Moravian Regional Trade Union Council; Ivan Prochazka and Frantisek Purket its secretaries.

Dusan Tallo was elected chairman of the West Slovak Regional Trade Union Council; Gizela Nagyova and Ernest Marlovec its secretaries.

Jozef Stolfa was elected chairman of the Bratislava Trade Union Council; Ludmila Baratova and Ivan Baricic its secretaries.

Josef Visnak was elected chairman of the East Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council; Jan Jones and Marie Kovarova its secretaries.

Stanislav Vnoucek was elected chairman of the North Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council; Jozef Kubice and Anna Malakova its secretaries.

Jan Kreidl was elected chairman of the West Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council; Jindriska Hejlova and Frantisek Toncar its secretaries.

Norbert Pozar was elected chairman of the North Moravian Regional Trade Council; Jindrich Kacer and Miroslav Richter its secretaries.

Jozef Lukac was elected chairman of the East Slovak Regional Trade Union Council; Stefan Fenda and Jozef Bodnar its secretaries.

Vojtech Rasocha was elected chairman of the South Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council; Alzbeta Hosinska and Josef Narovec its secretaries.

Karel Henes was elected chairman of the Central Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council; Frantisek Kmonicek and Ludek Drtina its secretaries.

Jan Buday was elected chairman of the Central Slovak Regional Trade Union Council; Jarmila Budova and Miroslav Balascak its secretaries.

Korcak Addresses Mining Union

LD250028 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Conferences of seven trade unions are continuing with discussion and the election of new republic trade union organs.

Addressing the Czech conference of the trade union of employees in mining and power engineering in Havirov, Comrade Josef Korcak recalled in the discussion the important role of trade union organizations in rebuilding the economic mechanism. As he said, they should be based on the needs of labor collectives and strive for constant increase in their activity in the interest of every member, as well as the entire society. In fulfilling the tasks of the Eight 5-Year Plan, one cannot view as them mandating simply high rates of increase, but rather high-quality, efficient production, Comrade Korcak stressed.

Kempny Addresses Railway

LD250029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The precongress deliberations of the Czech and Slovak trade unions continue in a number of towns. [passage omitted]

A conference in Prague was addressed by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council. He expressed his appreciation to the trade union employees in railway transport for their dedicated work in the recent period of frosts. He said they must remain vigilant so as to be able to tackle difficulties in the near future should the weather again deteriorate. Comrade Kempny also pointed out the shortcomings in the fulfillments of the plan for railway transport and in aesthetic standards of travel. [passage omitted]

SCHOLAR CRITICIZES SLOVAKS' AWARENESS OF HISTORY

AU191955 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Jan Bobak, historian at the institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSL Central Committee: "Historical Awareness and the Present"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On the whole, the results we have achieved in the process of molding the historical awareness of our nation in the period of socialist construction can be assessed positively. This also applies to education in socialist patriotism and internationalism. However, we cannot ignore certain shortcomings and problems. Every cultured person must feel insulted when he meets with phenomena that not only distort the historical awareness of Slovaks as a cultural nation, but defile and insult national pride and traditions in a primitive manner without precedent in a cultured world. I am not aware that any cultural nation, instead of erecting a memorial to one of the leading political representatives of its national statehood, for example, would name pork products after him, as happened in the case of Pribina. A person must be ashamed of such barbarism. In that respect, we still have quite a few things to rectify and learn, not only from the Czech nation, but also from the nations of the socialist community, in which education toward national and revolutionary traditions is an integral part of the upbringing toward socialist patriotism and internationalism. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, our Marxist historiography faces the topical task of reassessing Slovak history from the viewpoint of our statehood since the beginning of the first half of the 9th century, via the national revival and Stur's democratic program, all the way up to our present, to furnish a coherent picture of our history. This is in the interest of further developing Slovak statehood, as well as Czechoslovak statehood, its solidity, its exciting perspectives. Sometimes it is as if we were to renounce our own traditions and history. After all, we cannot turn Slovak history around according to subjective ideas, and shape its image in a subjective way. We must accept it and study it, study it scientifically the way it is, whether we like it or not.

This comes to mind when I ponder one of last year's important cultural events in Czechoslovakia -- the 1,100th anniversary of Methodius' death, which the whole cultural world commemorated. In this connection, within the framework of our possibilities -- and let us admit that this also caught us a bit off-balance -- we marked the cultural-political legacy of Great Moravia up to our present. It is not my business to assess the course and the general standard of the celebrations, which became, as usually happens in our country on occasions like these (let us recall this year's 125th anniversary of the Memorandum [not further identified]), an affair for more or less professional historians. To the detriment of the cause, these occasions have not become national events: The example of the People's Republic of Bulgaria or the Soviet Union on similar anniversaries is more than telling. Our general unpreparedness is also attested to by the fact that to date we have not been able to unveil a memorial to Methodius or to the Saloniki brothers, who are the founders of the Slav written word. Perhaps we will not wait for the next anniversary, something of which we are somehow fond in a sickly way. At the same time, we are witnessing how not only the present and the immediate past, but also the entire history of Slovakia, including the beginnings of the Slovak, Czech, and Czechoslovak statehood, have, of late, been the target of intensive attacks from our class adversaries and ideological opponents. [passage omitted]

TVORBA INTERVIEWS STEFANAK ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD071430 Prague CTK in English 1308 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 7 (CTK) -- The main task of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy remains the ensurance of peace conditions for the work of all people, Michal Stefanak, head of the International Politics department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, stressed in his interview for the weekly TVORBA.

Czechoslovakia takes an active part in the struggle for peace, averting the threat of nuclear war, for halting the arms race and for international security. Czechoslovakia as a firm link in the socialist community takes coordinated steps with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, in this direction, he stressed, and underlined the conviction that there are possibilities to achieve real progress also in the humanitarian sphere through constructive effort of all Helsinki Final Act signatories. The Soviet proposal, submitted at the Vienna meeting, to convene a conference of representatives of the Helsinki Final Act signatories on the development of humanitarian cooperation is considered by Czechoslovakia topical and beneficial, Stefanak stressed.

As regards Czechoslovakia, its balance-sheet is very positive in this respect, Michal Stefanak continued, and stressed that also the number of foreign visitors demonstrates Czechoslovakia's active attitude to the expansion of contacts among people.

In 1985 alone some 18 million foreigners visited Czechoslovakia and about 10 million Czechoslovak citizens travelled to foreign countries, 1.3 million of them to non-socialist states.

Czechoslovak embassies grant visas to foreigners immediately or maximally within 48 hours, which is in contrast with the practice of some Western countries, where even Czechoslovak diplomats wait for visas several weeks, Michal Stefanak said.

Compared with the Western countries, Czechoslovakia is highly active in the development of bilateral cultural, educational, scientific and health contacts, and puts no artificial obstacles to the exchanges of real cultural values, scientific information, economic cooperation etc. Very important is also the sphere of information, Stefanak pointed out, and underlined that Czechoslovakia fully supports regular and objective informing of the public, but will in no case give space to slanderous and untruthful information and reports disseminating hostility among nations, racial hatred, propagating of war etc.

Czechoslovakia's activity in the humanitarian sphere is in full harmony with the corresponding provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. This practice will be further pursued and inter-human contacts contributing to friendship and understanding among nations expanded, Michal Stefanak stressed.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD281020 Prague CTK in English 0920 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Prague City Committee, led by its head secretary and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Antonin Kapek, returned here today from an official friendly visit to the Cuban capital.

In Havana, the Czechoslovak guests met with representatives of the political, economic and cultural life. They exchanged experience from the implementation of socio-economic programs and discussed the extension of relations between the two cities.

The visit took place at the invitation of the leadership of the provincial committee of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana.

In an interview to CTK, Antonin Kapek positively evaluated the level of relations between party bodies of the Czechoslovak and Cuban capitals and between Prague and Havana in general.

He said that the Czechoslovak delegation promised Havana active assistance in the sphere of transport and several other fields, and appreciated the approach of the Cuban side to the talks.

Another member of the delegation, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa said that Prague can share with Havana the experience from the construction of the subway system. Cooperation will also be aimed at the reconstruction of historical monuments.

The talks paid attention also to the sphere of services. Measures have been taken to help strengthen relations between the two cities, he added.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Havana television and radio coverage of the visit to Cuba by a Czechoslovak delegation including KSC Presidium member Antonin Kapek and the Czechoslovak National Committee's Lord Mayor of Prague Frantisek Stafa, see the Cuba section of the 23 January Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHNOUPEK EXPRESSES SUPPORT TO CONTADORA ENVOYS

LD291001 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] In Prague today, Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received the heads of the diplomatic missions of the Contadora Group countries and its Support Group, representing Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, Columbia, and Peru. They handed him the text of a statement approved at the end of the visit by foreign ministers of the countries of both groups and the general secretaries of the United Nations and the OAS to Central American countries.

The statement expressed the goals of the peace mission, above all the creation of conditions for further dialogue and for reducing the heightened danger of miltary conflict in the area. Bohuslav Chnoupek assured the heads of the diplomatic missions of Czechoslovak support for the peace activity of the Contadora Group and its Support Group, which are striving for a just solution to the situation in Centeral America through political means, without outside interference. He emphasized that the results of the mission represent an important step in the efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation in the area and to prevent a regional armed conflict.

SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 28 JAN

LD290410 Prague CTK in English 1856 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK) -- President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

He visits the country at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

FRG 'VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY' PROTESTED

LD231659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG made a strong protest on Thursday to the FRG Federal Chancellor's office against a violation of GDR sovereignty and interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. In preparing for Bundestag elections, the FRG authorities sent polling cards to GDR citizens working in the FRG. The GDR's Permanent Mission expressed to the Federal Chancellor's Office the expectation that GDR citizens in the FRG would be treated in line with international practice as the citizens of a sovereign state and should not in the future be entered in the FRG's electoral registers.

HONECKER GREETS INDIA ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU271755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed congratulations to the president and the prime minister of the Republic in New Delhi. The telegram to President Giani Zail Singh reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, I convey to you and the Indian people the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the State Council and the GDR people as well as on my own behalf.

It fills me with satisfaction that our two states are closely connected in the struggle to preserve world peace. May the relations of friendship and of manifold and mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and India be further consolidated and deepened for the benefit of both peoples.

Please accept my best wishes for health and creative energy.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

The greetings message to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reads as follows:

With pleasure I take the opportunity to convey to you, the government, and the people of India the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council, and of the GDR people on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India.

The peace-promoting work of India in the Six Nation Initiative, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in other international bodies meets with great respect in the GDR. Our peoples are united in their striving for a world without nuclear weapons and violence, whose principles were laid down in the "Delhi declaration" of last November.

I can state with deep satisfaction that the friendly relations between the GDR and India are developing in a profitable manner in all spheres. This confirms my conviction that the trustful cooperation of our states and peoples will continue to contribute effectively to the strengthening of peace and international security.

For your responsible work I wish you health and creative energy.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO ICO SUMMIT IN KUWAIT

AU271823 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following greetings message to Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, president of the Fifth Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] Summit:

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of the Fifth ICO Summit, which you are hosting, I convey friendly greetings and best wishes to you and all the representatives of the Islamic states meeting in Kuwait.

The GDR has always respected the cultural and historical achievements and the humanistic creed of Islam and holds a particularly high regard for the ICO's commitment to peace and security. In view of its own historical experiences, the GDR has made the preservation and safeguarding of peace its basic principle of action since it was founded.

Presently it is clearer than ever before that to ensure a safe future of mankind it is necessary to work with determination against nuclear armament on earth and its extension to space. It is the dictate of the hour that all forces of good will, of reason, and of realism cooperate to prevent a nuclear inferno.

Aiming at this, the GDR is committed to security and detente, to disarmament and the elimination of the hotbeds of conflict, to the peaceful coexistence of the states and peoples, and to their political dialogue irrespective of their social system or creed, not only in Europe but also in other regions of the world.

Let us work together for a just and peaceful world and for the well-being of all people of our world.

In this spirit I wish the summit every success and positive results.

With respectful esteem and best wishes for your health

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

SOELLE, SRV LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU281509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Hanoi (ADN) -- Do Muoi, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], received on Monday [26 January] in Hanoi Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk. Both politicians emphasized that, on the basis of the proposals submitted by the USSR, the GDR and SRV are making an active contribution to prevent a nuclear inferno and the extension of the arms race into space, to end the arms race, and to bring about disarmament, and stressed that they are promoting peace, security, and good-neighborliness in the Asian-Pacific region.

Horst Soelle gave an account of the purposeful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and paid tribute to the manifold efforts of the Vietnamese people in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth CPV Congress. He informed his interlocutor that the chairman of the GDR-SRV Economic Committee, who had met on the same day, had discussed further possibilities for supporting the implementation of the resolutions of the party congresses in both countries to their mutual benefit.

Horst Soelle and Tran Quynh, SRV vice chairman of the GDR-SRV Economic Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, held talks on the state of the cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological field as well as with regard to the implementation of the agreements decided upon at the 13th meeting of the Economic Committee.

In addition, discussions took place in Hanoi between Horst Tschanter and Le Danh, deputy chairmen of the central planning organs, and the authorized representatives of both countries on the implementation of the agreement on cooperation in the fields of the production and supply of tropical agricultural products. Work programs for the year 1987 were agreed upon.

Furthermore, an agreement on continuing the cooperation in the field of vocational training and an agreement on support for the SRV in establishing and reconstructing workshops up to 1990 were concluded. The deliveries and services in this connection will be realized out of solidarity donations of the social organizations and of the people of the GDR.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES VITENAMESE MINISTER

AU231816 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Wednesday [21 November] received Dao Thien Thi, SRV minister of labor, for friendly talks.

Both interlocutors valued the high level of friendship and fraternal cooperation that was reached on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the GDR and SRV in 1977. Dao Thien Thi conveyed the fraternal thanks of the government and the people of his country for the great and exemplary solidarity of the GDR toward struggling socialist Vietnam. [passage omitted]

The interlocutors expressed their unrestricted support for the struggle of the USSR and of all countries of the community of socialist states to preserve peace, to prevent a nuclear inferno, to stop the arms race, and to bring about disarmament. They both expressed the conviction that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals submitted in Reykjavik and Vladivostok gave new impulses to the safeguarding of peace and to the improvement of the situation in the world, in the Asian-Pacific region in particular.

Werner Krolikowski and Dao Thien Thi discussed the further development of the cooperation between the GDR and SRV with regard to Vietnamese working people staying in the GDR for the purpose of receiving vocational training and acquiring special skills.

The talks were attended by Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and Dang Tran Ngoan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV to the GDR.

SCHUERER MEETS MPR STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU231027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is developing successfully and will be further expanded. This assessment was made by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Tomoryn Namjin, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and MPR minister, during a friendly talk in Berlin on Wednesday [21 January]. [passage omitted]

Tomoryn Namjim, who is in the GDR for an exchange of experiences in the fields of management, planning, and economic cost accounting, expressed his high appreciation for the GDR's dynamic economic growth and the smoothly functioning flexible planning system. Gerhard Schuerer explained that the working people are making great efforts to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and to thus create preconditions for the consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Ragchaabasaryn Shamts, the MPR ambassador to the GDR.

TISCH, CSSR'S HOFFMANN CONFER ON TRADE UNIONS

LD240120 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] At the end of a 2-day meeting of the trade union federations of the GDR and CSSR, chairman Harry Tisch and Karel Hoffmann assessed the exchange of experiences as positive. The two bodies affirmed their determination to contribute actively to the international standing of the World Federation of Trade Unions. They underlined the need for joint action by the world trade union movement and all peace forces to avert a nuclear war and to prevent the militarization of space. The United States intention to continue nuclear weapon tests was sharply condemned.

MINISTER LIETZ ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

DW270837 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 16 January carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners' Forum" with Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Bruno Lietz answering listeners' questions.

Regarding utilization of microelectronics in agriculture, Lietz says that the development of computer technology, information science, and biotechnology facilitates the control of "complicated biological processes" and the "optimal use of natural factors of growth." In animal production, for instance, experiments have shown that milk production can be dramatically increased by simultaneously reducing the quantity of fodder.

A total of 1,100 office and personal computers were in use by the end of 1986 in the agricultural sector, the minister says. "It is planned to increase that number to 6,000 by 1990." As for agricultural machines, the current inventory comprises 155,000 tractors, 17,000 combine harvesters and more than 13,000 units employed for potato and sugar beet harvests, Lietz notes.

Asked about the importance of individual production, the minister says that he "fully supports" individual production, done in cooperatives, worker households, and in the small gardeners' organization. Currently such households are producing about one-third of the country's fruit and wool, more than one tenth of its vegetables, and almost all of its bee honey.

Regarding irrigation and drainage, Lietz emphasizes that by the end of 1986 an area of 1.1 million hectares, which is about 18 percent of the GDR's arable land, was improved. Irrigation produced good crop results, with the grain crop being 4 to 5 quintals higher than before.

The minister states "we have 2.9 million hectares of woods, which is 0.18 hectare per capita, a relatively small area." All the same, each year about 10 million cubic meters of solid timber must be made available for industry, Lietz adds. Annual reforestation amounts to about 20,000 hectares, which means that 53 million small trees are planted every year. The GDR has 773 nature preserves and 403 conservation areas.

SED CC GREETS DKP'S MOHN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU262133 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 January on page 2 carries a 350-word greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary E. Honecker to Willi Mohn, "member of the Party Presidium of the DKP," on his 75th birthday.

The message notes that since his early youth Mohn has devoted his life to the noble goals of the revolutionary workers movement and to its vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist party. The message continues by saying that Mohn was sent to prison and concentration camp by the fascists for his heroic struggle, and after the crushing of Hitler, fascism, and the liberation of the German people, he resolutely fought "as an activist of the first hour for establishing the unity of the workers class, for the development and consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist party, for building a truly democratic and peace-loving Germany."

The message says that Mohn has served well the consolidation of the fraternal combat community between our Marxist-Leninist parties as a good friend of the first worker-peasant s ,te on German soil, the GDR.

The message concludes by thanking Willi Mohn for his political work and wishes him good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being. It is also pointed out that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, awarded Willi Mohn, member of the party Presidium of the Geman Communist Party, the "Great Star of Friendship Among Peoples" order at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

1987 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU231115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The 1987 protocol on mutual goods deliveries and services was concluded by the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Berlin on Wednesday [21 January]. On the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period, most of the goods traded between the two countries are products of machine building, electrical engineering, and electronics. These deliveries are mainly based on long-term specialization and cooperation agreements. The goods exchange is increasingly characterized by machinery, equipment, and instrument systems belonging to the key technologies or produced by applying these technologies.

Important deliveries of the GDR will comprise road and rail vehicles; strip-mining equipment; technical devices for agriculture; textile and printing machinery; equipment for the foodstuffs industry; equipment for the metallurgical industry and the energy sector; and products of power engineering and communications technology, of electronic computer technology, microelectrnics, and scientific equipment building.

Bulgaria will deliver, among other things, industrial trucks; machine tools and wood-working machinery; electrical hoisting winches and cable hoists; batteries; nuclear power plant installations; peripheral electronic computer technology; electronic component parts and cash registers; automation equipment; hermetic refrigeration compressors; weighing equipment; and communications technology products.

The exchange of chemical and metallurgical products and of consumer goods will be continued, as will the GDR's purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs from Bulgaria.

The protocol was signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke and Bulgarian Deputy Trade Minister Marin Marinov.

Also present were GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Bulgarian Ambassador Petur Mezhdurechki.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS ASSESSED

LD281210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The U.S. President's task was to assess the state of the Union, but as expected Reagan reported on his own situation instead. This picture was considerably more favorable than that portrayed by opinion polls and the media, and it seems Reagan has more confidence in himself than his compatriots have in him.

Americans were able to see a confident, forward-looking, and patriotic President on their television screens; a man with definite plans who has not been worn out by the twists and turns in the Iran-Contra scandal. This President accepted responsibility for the secret arms deliveries, but he once again refused to admit that he personally had made a mistake.

Turning his back on the embarrassing topic, Reagan turned instead to foreign policy issues that allowed a demonstration of strength. I have not allowed and will not allow the Soviet to foil the space defense initiative, the President said, and he emphasized that he is not prepared to sacrifice Star Wars: And while he was saying that he wants more constructive relations with the USSR, he warned legislators that he will veto all initiatives that could, in his judgement, undermine the country's security and weaken the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva.

What Reagan said about the Afghan problem, however, may perhaps represent a step forward compared with previous statements. Washington is ready to support a political settlement that guarantees the quick withdrawal of Soviet troops and real self-determination for the Afghan people, he said.

Taking into consideration the Democratic majority in both houses of Congress, Reagan tried to be conciliatory toward the legislature. Perhaps to return this gesture, the spokesman of the House of Representatives avoided criticising the President.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S CPSU SPEECH

LD282351 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2115 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Gabor Izbeki speaking to correspondents Jozsef Havel and Jozsef Barath in Moscow on the resolution adopted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and on what was said at the session; this program replaces the regular "10-Minutes Foreign Policy" program]

[Text] [Izbeki] The world press judges the 2-day meeting of the CPSU, more precisely, the Gorbachev speech delivered there, to be of epoch-closing and epoch-opening significance. Our correspondents Jozsef Havel and Jozsef Barath have lived through the past 1 and 1/2 years of the transformation of Soviet society. How does the current Central Committee session fit into the process, and what does the party leadership consider to be the most important events of the past 1 and 1/2 years?

[Barath] I believe we shall return many times to all that has been said now, and of course it depends on the realization, but I do not even consider it precluded that we shall mention it as being of historical significance. I believe that the essence here is that the plenum stated that the condition for advance is the strengthening of democratism, and it pointed to the legal, social, and organizational guarantees of this, too.

Until now, a great deal has been said about the Soviet economy and society having stagnated at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s, although, as far as I am aware, the CPSU general secretary used the word crisis for the first time now. Mikhail Gorbachev has already said that until now there was no alternative to acceleration, transformation, or indeed reform. However, it was mentioned for the first time that there is a need for a reform in electing representatives and that henceforth the enterprise managers must be designated from below, by voting. Laws were prepared on all this, as were on the strengthening of publicness. They are changing the method of election to the party's leading organs. I think all this really is of revolutionary significance, because the difference between movement resolutions and the laws is very important.

[Havel] Perhaps it is not immaterial to note that when Gorbachev listed all the bad things that had happened in the 1970s and at the beginning of the 1980s, he added that the party had found strength in itself to change this, that this is the program of transformation, and that this is the program of change. He greatly stressed that there can be no retreat from this, that there is nowhere to retreat to, and that there is no other path.

[Izbeki] Based on this, the conviction of the party is that if it incorporates institutional guarantees in the interest of continuing democratization, there will be no need to fear another kind of process that might be launched by this self-criticism campaign, which perhaps has come suddenly, the earlier [as heard] revelation of the mistakes. Is there such a fear among the people? Does the press reflect such a thing?

[Havel] I believe that there is. I refer to MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, where a sociologist from Leningrad says that he gave a lecture and then received slips of paper from several people, on which was written whether this transformation, this radical change, does not query the party's power at the center, at the local level, and whether it might not happen that, as a backlash, the Stalinist reprisal of the 1930s might be repeated? The sociologist answered in a very interesting manner. On the one hand, he said the party's leading role cannot be identified with a monopoly of power; it is incompatible. The monopoly of power is incompatible with the process of democratization, with precisely the process which the party is advancing.

The other thing -- whether some kind of Stalinist repression might be repeated -- answering with great circumspection, he said the repression of the 1930s cannot be repeated in a society where there is free criticism, in a society where the press writes freely about everything that happens in the life of the people, and in a society where certain democratic fundamental principles prevail and where everyone can state his opinion without fear of reprisal.

[Barath] It is apparent that in the political apparatus very many people fear a process of the opposite direction; namely, that certain processes can be freed from central control, and that unexpected processes can be freed from central control, and that unexpected processes can get under way. So this plenum, in assessing the past, says that the Soviet Union's political system, too, lost its flexibility in the second half of the 1970s and in the first half of the 1980s. Now, however, a flexible structure is being shaped which is able to adapt, and which is suited to self-correction, suited to constant feedback.

[Havel] I believe that Gorbachev spoke clearly about this issue. He said: We do not want to break the works, the mechanism of the socialist system. [paragraph continues]

We want this mechanism of the socialist system to function well, to function with full effectiveness, so it would be possible to take advantage of the advantages of the socialist system, which were impossible to use for a very long time, precisely because of the mentioned mistakes.

[Izbeki] Obviously it was in the interest of this that the cadre situation was discussed at the plenum, in addition to the preparation of the enterprise law and the legal guarantees of democratization. At the same time the present changes of personnel affect only a place or two.

[Barath] I don't think that the degree of changes can just now be measured by the number of new members, say, in the Secretariat, or by the number of new candidate members of the Politburo. Mikhail Gorbachev has said that the directing bodies of the party had to be, in practice, almost completely renewed since the April plenum, the April resolutions. In other words, a very great change of guards has taken place here, and I assess the significance of the present changes of personnel much below that of the structural changes; below for example, the significance of the fact that it was not only the electability of the economic leaders, or the change of the mechanism of electing assembly deputies that was discussed, but that in the future the party office holders, on very many levels too, will be elected by secret ballot instead of the present open vote.

[Havel] Another important idea is that everybody can be criticized. There is no such cadre who cannot be criticized, and there are no so-called taboo persons.

[Barath] I think that it is not only a very likable but also an important thing that a proportion of the critical remarks were referred to the Central Committee Politburo as well. Regarding the Politburo, it was said that continuity had become absurd, and that in practice the work capacity of the Politburo had weakened, not only that of the Politburo, but also of the Central Committee, as well as that of the government. However, I think that something else was voiced that is more important regarding the Central Committee; namely, that in this very important body a study formally revealed that no existing Central Committee member had ever participated in any kind of debate, although it is true that the Central Committee, in certain periods, did not really put any substantive issues on its agenda. In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the significance of elected bodies would have to be increased, because in many levels of society power had slid into the hands of the executive chain of command, which in practice considered the collective body as an obstacle to its work. This then could become and was able to become one of the impediments on the whole social progress,

[Havel] A view existed that there are 19 million party members in the Soviet Union and that out of this 19 million there is enough to fill every post. Well, this view was deemed as a completely mistaken one by the plenum, because this attitude worsens the party's relations with the masses and in a sense narrows the pool out of which the cadre policy can draw; in other words it is unambiguously mistaken.

[Izbeki] I believe now that a change is taking place, the same issues should figure on the agendas of the party forums as well, which in reality are also the controversial ones.

[Barath] In general I do not very much like quotes, but I cannot resist citing one from Gorbachev's speech. The CPSU general secretary asked: What is the basis of the strength of socialism? He replied in this way: The strength of socialism lies in a free country, in the freedom of work and of thought.

HAVASI ENDS JAPAN VISIT, RETURNS TO BUDAPEST

LD290655 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo -- Ferenc Havasi has concluded his visit to Japan. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary prior to his departure met the owner of the Suzuki car factory and the president of the (?Ito) House of Commerce.

NAGY HOLDS TALKS IN GHANA, IVORY COAST

LD242042 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Accra, Abidjan, January 24 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy visited the Republic of Ghana and the Ivory Coast from January 20 to 24.

In Accra Gabor Nagy met Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council and the head of state of Ghana, whom he handed over a written message by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidentia Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Hungarian deputy foreign minister held talks with Kofi Djin, secretary for trade and acting secretary for foreign affairs, on international affairs, African problems and bilateral relations. Gabor Nagy and Don Arthur, secretary for international economic cooperation, surveyed the possiblities of developing bilateral economic relations and increasing trade turnover.

In the Ivory Coast Gabor Nagy met Jean Konan Banny, minister of defence and acting minister of foreign affairs, and exchanged views with Gervais Attounbgre, chief political director at the Ministry of Foriegn Affairs, on international affairs and African issues, with regard to Western Africa. Gabor Nagy and Nicolas Kouandi Angba, minister of trade, discussed bilateral economic relations.

The Ivory Coast side supported Hungary's endeavors for increasing bilateral trade and saw an opportunity for the development of reciprocally beneficial cooperation in agriculture, public transport and the construction of small and medium size industrial units.

Gabor Nagy returned to Budapest on Saturday.

GREEK INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD262049 Budapest MTI in English 1639 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- On invitation of Lazlo Kapolyi, minister of industry and Andras Korcsog, secretary of the Science Policy Comittee of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, a delegation headed by Vaso Papandreou, Greek [alternate] minister of industry and technology arrived in Budapest Monday.

ISRAELI CONTACTS, REGIONAL CRISES DISCUSSED

AU272007 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jan 87 p 2

[Interview with Dr Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, by Pal Bokor, head of MAGYAR HIRLAP's foreign affairs section: "Crisis Regions, Conflicts, Solutions" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The subject of top diplomacy and East-West relations is given front-page treatment in any newspaper. The superpowers have military potential that, in case of political irresponsibility or by chance, can threaten civilization with thermonuclear destruction. However, the sources of war conflicts are in most cases in the less developed areas of the world. It is in the Middle East, Africa, and Central American where danger zones have developed that can cause a confrontation of the superpowers. Subsequently, all countries, especially all socialist countries, are very interested in eliminating these dangers. This interest and our policy toward the crisis centers were the subject of the discussion between Pal Bokor, head of our paper's foreign affairs section, and Dr Jozse Gyorke, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department. Dr Gyorke is considered a leading expert on "developing regions," both as an active politician and as a researching political scientist. He began dealing with this subject in college and in addition to the two major world languages, Russian and English, he learned Swahili, which is spoken in East Africa. He wrote his doctoral dissertation on Africa. He has been in the Central Committee apparatus since 1981. [passage omitted]

[Bokor] Recently, some socialist countries have established relations with Israel. Poland and Israel have both set up missions. The Soviet Union and Israel held negotiations on consular affairs. Can it be expected that similar steps will take place between our country and Israel?

[Gyorke] I must begin by saying that cooperation between the socialist and Arab countries has been extremely dynamic politically, economically, and in other respects too. In the future we would like to establish closer cooperation with all Arab countries based on the principles of mutual advantages. Following the 1967 aggression, the socialist countries -- with the exception of Romania -- broke diplomatic relations with Israel. With this step they wanted to emphasize their disapproval and wanted to force Israel to end the situation following the aggression. Since Israel did not eliminate the reasons leading to the break in diplomatic relations, it is not topical to talk about normalizing diplomatic relations as has been done by certain Israeli circles.

I feel it appropriate to mention that we have never identified the Israeli political line with the Israeli people. We only condemned the aggressive government policy. [passage omitted]

True to its foreign policy principles, the Hungarian Government has been in cooperation with all those countries that show willingness to do so. Thus we have seen that, due to mutual demands, Hungarian-Israeli contacts increased in culture, science and in humanitarian issues. I must especially refer to this latter issue. It is well-known that more than 200,000 Jews who left Hungary are now living in Israel. It is not only in their interest, but also in ours, to maintain and foster relations between these people and Hungary and their relatives living in our homeland. One must not forget that more frequent contacts can provide an opportunity for us to better understand our position in the Middle East crisis. By holding to our principles and our general aims, we will continue providing room for stronger relations and increasing mutually advantageous contacts in culture, science, the economy, and trade. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we are convinced that to have better relations with other states, Israel must take decisive steps to modify her hostile, aggressive foreign policy toward the Arabs. [passage omitted]

[Bokor] Just recently, several events pointed toward the chances for a political settlement in Afghanistan. How do you evaluate the opportunity for this?

[Gyorke] [passage omitted] It is regrettable that the counterrevolutionary groups holding a conference on Pakistani territory last week refused the call for a truce. It is clear that an end to outside interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is closely related to a just political settlement -- which is the key issue -- and to the acceleration of Soviet troops withdrawal. That is why so great expectations preceed the indirect Afghan-Pakistan negotiations beginning on 11 February in Geneva. The proof for readiness on the part of the Afghan and Soviet leadership is an announcement that a schedule has been drawn up for the actual withdrawal of Soviet troops, which will depend on the end of outside interference. In any case -- and this is acknowledged by realistic Western politicians -- it is in the justified interest of the Soviet Union to maintain a friendly political relationship with neighboring Afghanistan in the future. [passage omitted]

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLY

AU231458 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with Ferenc Spilak, deputy minister of domestic trade, by Csaba Egerszegi -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Egerszegi] What is the view in the Ministry of Domestic Trade of last year's goods supply and the sales turnover?

[Spilak] On the whole, last year's supply of goods developed according to the stipulations of the national economic plan. The standard of supply was in compliance with the level of our economic development. It was possible to maintain the balance of consumer goods market and maintain the level of supply. Retail trade increased at current prices by 8.1 percent as against the stipulated 5.8 percent, and it increased at unchanged prices by 3.5 percent as against the stipulated 1.2 percent. [passage omitted]

[Egerszegi] What can you say about the development of the population's purchasing power: How much will we be spending in the shops, and will the supply of goods improve or worsen in 1987?

[Spilak] At unchanged prices, retail trade's turnover will be in 1987 be the same as last year. Within this, no changes will occur in the store sales turnover of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, while the turnover of miscellaneous manufactures will increase by 2.3 percent above the average. The turnover of catering will drop by 3.7 percent and of clothing by 4.7 percent.

[Egerszegi] Due to this increase, it will be even more important for the trade sector to better conform to buyer's demands...

[Spilak] [passage omitted] It will be especially important to satisfy better the demands of people on low incomes and offer cheap but good quality products. To have a supply of these goods, we increased incentives for mercantile enterprises by raising the markup of several meat products, milk, milk products, and poultry industrial goods for sales in the retail sector. [paragraph continues]

We wish to reduce the number of goods in shortage, and we intend to provide a more steady, better quality supply of daily necessities so that the unnecessary regional differences still present would be reduced. This refers above all to small communities and the outer suburbs of large cities. [passage omitted]

It is important that essential foodstuffs are on sale during the whole day, and that no disturbances occur in supplies before holidays. In the future more has to be done to improve the range of supplies in shops for weekends, and at the beginning of the week. This refers especially to cheaper goods. However, it is no less important to be prepared for special seasons and to improve supplies in holiday and tourist resorts.

As far as manufacturing is concerned, present standards must be maintained, and the range of goods must be increased in several sectors, for instance, in the clothing trade. [passage omitted]

It is now clear that the supply of basic materials for chemical goods will not be sufficient for the chemical industry to fulfill its obligations. Thus the paints required for private housing construction as well as apartment redecoration will be in shortage this year. The same applies to the supply of basic material laundry and cleaning ingredients.

The supply of building materials is expected to be as good as last year, but this does not mean that all demands can be fulfilled for some of the products, such as white tiles. This year the domestic trade sector will buy 6.6 million metric tons of solid fuel materials -- that is of coal and briquettes. This amount will be enough to maintain the market balance. Concerning the rest of the winter -- namely, the first quarter of the year -- it can be said there are enough fuel materials in the depots.

[Egerszegi] What will be the situation of the imports of consumer goods?

[Spilak] We intend to increase ruble imports by 5 percent. Regarding the commodity groups where the trade sector's demands exceed long-term stipulations, such as private cars, mopeds, and freezers, we plan to expand the annual interstate agreements. On the other hand, we promote an updated supply of numerous telecommunication products whose demands are low. Non-ruble imports will drop by 10 percent compared to last year. Thus our import opportunities must be used more efficiently so that basic supplies would not be affected. [passage omitted on improving shopping facilities]

TU CHIEF STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LARGE ENTERPRISES

LD230238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Summary] Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] chairman has given a speech. Correspondent Foldvari reports:

"Sandor Gaspar arrived in Kobanya [a district of Budapest] late this morning to become acquainted with the work of the enterprises of the district. He ended his visit at the Orion Radio and Electric Enterprise, where he met employees at a workers' rally."

In 1987 Orion plans to expand its hard currency export by 13 percent and, while maintaining the same staff level, to increase profits by 20 percent. This will make possible a 5-percent untaxed wage increase.

"The SZOT chairman spoke with praise about the activity of the Orion and then described the far from easy tasks facing the country, among which are the modernization of management and the regulation of loss-making enterprises. In this respect he mentioned the problems of the big enterprises, the socialist mass industry, and he outlined the tasks of the trade unions in the implementation of the economic development program. We now quote from Sandor Gaspar's speech."

[Begin Gaspar recording] Large plants encompass the major force of our people's economy both at present and in the future as well; there should be no misunderstanding here. And for better work, regarding us too, appropriate conditions are needed for the large plants before everything else. For this the large plants must be given assistance under any circumstances. A great responsibility for the socialist large-scale manufacturing industry rests on the country; this duty cannot be rented out. All means must be made better use of for the creation of the new value. The future of the people's economy remains unchangedly in the hands of those employed here. We live amid socialist circumstances. The economic basis of socialist society is still the socialist large-scale manufacturing industry. The living and working conditions of those working in the socialist large-scale manufacturing industry have become harder and their sense of security has decreased. Wages are not able to keep up with the rise in prices. The economic and political organs must pay great attention to workers in the large plants, to their contribution to the stability of our society, and to the materialization of economic policy -- it is only with them that we can advance.

Measures are necessary for the improvement of our system of decision-making, for the prior and assuring supervision of their expected effects. There are still many things to do to assure that the economy should only employ manpower of an appropriate quality and quantity, that everybody should be able to work where he can work most effectively. Where problems occur in the economy the tasks become more complicated for the trade unions too. And this must be accepted. This is even more true in our homeland, where we are building a socialist society -- because in our circumstances, in the interest of the workers, the trade unions consider the building of socialist society as their own task too. They are responsible for the shaping of the fate of the country, for the expansion of the economic power of the country. It is impossible to satisfy even the minimum demands of the workers if there is nothing in to be shared. The trade union movement too must deal with reality, with the real situation. The trade union does not carry out its work independent of space and time. The trade union movement has had to and will have to fulfill two functions in the future as well: the protection and representation of the interests of workers, and the strengthening of the economic power of the country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA -- Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- Kristo Kristov, minister of commerce of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has paid a two-day working visit to Hungary on the invitation of Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. Discussions were held on actual topics of international trade and possibilities for the continued development of bilateral economic cooperation and goods exchange. Deputy Ministers Janos Ambrus of Hungary and Marin Marinov of Bulgaria signed the two countries' goods exchange protocol for 1987 which envisages a total turnover of close on 440 million roubles. The signing ceremony was attended by Peter Veress, Kristo Kristov, and Venelin Kocev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 87 LD]

ENVOY TO BANGLADESH -- Dacca, January 21 (MTI) -- Jozsef Olah, Hungary's new ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has presented his credentials to President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 21 Jan 87 LD]

SEJM MEETING OPENS; JARUZESLKI, MESSNER ATTEND

LD282157 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 28 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) started its two-day meeting here today. The debates, opened by Speaker of the Sejm Roman Malinowski, were attended by Wojceich Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Deputies honoured with a moment's silence the memory of the late deputies: Stanislaw Matuszewski and Adolf Ciborowski.

The Sejm supplemented its agenda by an item concerning a report of the Sejm Welfare, Health and Sports Committee and Sejm's Legislative Procedure Committee on a government bill raising old age and disability pensions in 1987 and 1988 and on the amendment of some of the regulations on pensions to be reviewed tomorrow.

A report by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner on the socio-economic situation in Poland and on government's time-table in 1987 was the first item on the agenda.

The debate on the premier's expose was opened by representatives of respective floor groups.

Deputy Edward Lukasik, on behalf of the PUWP floor group, stated that the centre of gravity of public life in Poland is visibly shifting towards economic problems.

The time has come for socialism to display, in a more decisive way, its values also in the sphere of labour productivity by taking better advantage of the material and human potentials. Such a way of thinking and revaluating the hitherto practice of socialst building gave rise to the trend of reforms in sectors of our community. In our country we have taken up this trend of activities in a broad range, said Deputy Lukasik.

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasant Party (UPP) floor group, Deputy Tadeusz Szelachowski pointed to further stabilization of the social and political life in Poland and to the rise of Poland's position in the international arena.

The premier's address reflected considerable care for solving Poland's most difficult problems and for meeting citizens' demands in the best possible way. The UPP floor group supports the directions of government activities presented by the premier, said Deputy Szelachowski.

Addressing the chamber on behalf of the Democratic Party (DP) floor group, Deputy Marek Wieczorek said that the year 1986 has brought a number of vital changes for the better in foreign policy, while an especially dynamic beginning of this year gives hope for further intensive development of relations abroad and Poland's peaceful cooperation with other states.

On behalf of the DP floor group, the deputy expressed support for the theses of premier's address.

After a break, the chair of the session went to Deputy Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski.

Deputy Jerzy Uzieblo (PUWP), speaking for the trade unions lobby, said the unions representatives in parliament welcomed economic progress achieved and with "deep satisfaction" noted the "strengthening of favourable political processes in the internal relations, as well as the recovery of Poland's international position."

"The cooperation between the government and trade unions is more and more concrete and effective. But there are incidents that give rise to concern, such as recently the course of filing with the parliament of a pensions bill, in violation of the trade unions law under which the unions have a rights to issue opinion on the assumptions and drafts of legal acts concerning the living conditions of old age and disability pensioners," he said.

Deputy Ryszard Bender (no party affliliation) said "it would be sheer cussedness not to take not of the accomplishments of the economy, but it would just as well be carelessness to ignore the difficult problems that we have so far been unable to solve. [no end quotes as received]

Citing a recent World Bank report on the condition of Polish economy, which indicated that it has a considerable potential but is underproductive and imbalanced and continues to rely too much on a centralized system of relocation of materials instead of competition and on subsideies instead of self-sufficiency, Bender called for supporting the economy by small and medium-sized private enterprise, as in the GDR.

As the basic condition of solving the difficult problems raised in the premier's expose, Bender singled out greater progress in national conciliation.

Deputy Wiktor Leyk (no party aff. -- Christian Social Association CHSS) noted that Poland's position would be determined by its economic condition which in turn depended on social acceptance for specific economic measures. "It is necessary to employ more radical structure measures," he said.

Deputy Sejm Speaker Marek Wieczorek took the chair after a break which followed.

Deputy Ryszard Lukasiewicz (PUWP) said he saw Messner's expose as a set of intentions rather than an analysis of the threats and attempt to answer how to solve the problems and accomplish the aims envisaged on all economic levels.

The Sejm approved in a resolution the government plans for this year, as presented in Prime Minister's Messner's expose, and pledged support for the efforts aimed to carry on and enhance the positive changes that consist in multilateral stabilization of the country's socio-political life, strengthening the development trends in economy and increase of Poland's international prestige and position.

The parliament addressed the government to step up efforts boosting and checking the application of qualitative changes in economy and consistent strengthening of state discipline.

It said it expected the government to present its annual report on implementation of the nation socio-economic plan and on state budget in 1986 along with the report on implementation of government plans in the current year.

Upon hearing a report by Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska (no party aff), on behalf of the Sejm committee for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the Legislative Works Committee -- concerning an anti-monopoloy bill, the Sejm passed the bill three against and one abstention.

To 17 against and 38 abstentions, it passed a bill on pharmaceuticals, sanitary stuffs and drugstores. The voting was preceded by a report by the Committee for Social Policy, Health and Physical Culture and the Legislative Works Committee, delivered by Deputy Wojciech Musial (United Peasants Party).

Tonight, the Sejm heard a government report on environmental protection and current government doings in that regard, presented by Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Minister Stegan Jarzebowski.

A report by the Sejm Committee for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources was presented by Deputy Bozena Hager-Malecka.

The meeting was closed in evening hours today to resume tomorrow morning. The agenda includes further debate on government environmental report and doings and hearing of Sejm committees report on the pension bill.

Deputies' questiontime and interpellations are also scheduled during the meeting, which is expected to close the autumn session of the Sejm.

Passes Economic Resolution

LD281929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Good morning, this is a report from the Sejm Studio. After a debate on many hours on the chairman of the Council of Ministers' report of the socioeconomic situation of the country and on the government's work this year, the Sejm has passed a resolution in which, while approving this year's plan by the government, it appeals for an increase in inspriational and control activities concerning the implementation of qualitative changes in the economy and consistent strengthening of state discipline. The Sejm then passed laws on counteracting monopolistic practices and on pharmeceutical products, sanitary goods, and pharmacies.

A government report on the state of environmental protection and on current government work in this area was presented by Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources. He said that in some parts of the country, particularly those highly industrialized and urbanized parts, the legal limits of pollution are being exceeded. The minister, however, did cite examples of decreasing quantities of dust being emitted into the atmosphere. He also said that there has been an improvement in the purity of some rivers.

The government is now focusing on resolving the four most important issues: First is the emission of sulphur compounds into the atmosphere; next is the salinity of the upper Odra and Vistula by water from mines; next is the collecting and utilization of toxic and dangerous waste; and last is the extraordinary danger connected with various breakdowns. The protection of the environment, Minister Jarzebski said, is an integral part of socioeconomic development, and as such it was included in the 10th PZPR Congress' resolutions; and the Ninth United Peasant Party Congress and the Eighth Democratic Party Congress defined environmental protection as one of most important strategic goals. The government, Minister Jarzebski said, is implementing these directives.

That is all from the Sejm for the moment.

Debates Environmental Report

LD291034 Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 -- The Sejm resumed today to discuss the government report on the state of environmental protection and on the government's current works in this area.

Today's agenda also includes Sejm committees' report on the government's draft law on raising retirement and disability pensions in 1987 and 1988, and on amendments to certain regulations concerning pensions, deputies' question time and a draft resolution closing the current session of the Sejm.

WARSAW ANALYZES SIGNIFICANCE OF CPSU PLENUM

LD291026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Zdzislaw Stankiewisz commentary]

[Text] The 2-day debates of the CPSU Central Committee have been followed with attention not only in the Soviet Union. The discussion focused on restructuring and the party's cadre policy. Here is Zdzislaw Stankiewicz:

[Stankiewicz] There are many important events in the CPSU history defining the most important stages of its development and the practice of socialist construction. Undoubtedly, the January plenum of the party Central Committee will be included among them. The plenum has been not only the continuation, but also the translation into everyday actions, of all the processes which began at the April 1985 plenum, which were given a deep theoretical basis at the 27th CPSU Congress, and which, when included in the congress resolution, became the prevailing norm of conduct for every party member.

Conclusions arising from the CPSU January plenum assert that restructuring requires opposition to inertness, that democratization of social relations is the need for speeding up development, that responsibility and intervention are the expressions of social activeness, and that an open cadre policy is a test of human usefulness.

It is worth drawing attention to the fact that the processes taking place in the Soviet Union have been convergent with the directions of activities in other socialist countries.

Reform of the economy, openness of political life and wide participation in it by the whole society are a feature characterizing the PZPR's policy. The convergence of the main political and economic currents is not only a factor conducive to cooperation and exchange of experience, but also something more, a premise for the success of all that is in common. Thus, the CPSU January plenum, the party policy, and its practical implementation not only are of importance within the USSR but also have far wider international significance.

URBAN WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE HELD 27 JAN

LD271950 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 27 Jan 87

[by Wieslawa Mazarska and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 27 -- Visit to Poland by U.S. deputy secretary of state, comments on Bundestag election, talks with the Paris Club and results of World Bank mission to Poland, Polish-Albanian relations, and a letter by 60 writers to Culture Ministry, were the main topics at today's weekly news conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban for Polish and foreign journalists.

On U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Visit

Answering the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Urban said U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead would arrive in Poland Wednesday on a working visit.

Whitehead, who under mutual arrangements arrives earlier than previously planned, is expected to have talks at the Foreign Ministry and meet with top Polish officials, presumably including also Jaruzelski, Urban told the conference.

He said Whitehead's visit would mean continued and deeper dialogue between Poland and the U.S. after mutual relations were called to life again by a meeting on Oct 6, last year, between Polish Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Kinast and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway.

We express hope that Mr Whitehead's meeting with Poland's political leadership will constructively affect the process of betterment of the Polish-American relations, Urban said.

On Bundestag Election

Asked to comment on the general election in the FRG in the context of the Polish-FRG relations, Urban said:

"We closely followed the FRG elections. It is too early for evaluations. There will be time for that when a government is formed and its programme announced, especially with regard to foreign policy and relations with Poland.

On Paris Club Talks

Answering a question on the topic of Poland's latest talks with the Paris Club and the outcome of a World Bank mission to Poland, Urban confirmed that such talks had been held and said they would be continued.

The sides presented proposals of how to solve the problems related to Poland's foreign debt. It was stated that the matters will be subject of further talks and exchange of views, the spokesman said, adding that Poland had fulfilled the postulates made by the Paris Club the last time, concerning some payments and entering into talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The World Bank had set its missions to Poland to find out about the possibilities of Poland's financial cooperation with the IMF, Urban said, adding that the direction of the Polish economic policy is in tune with the IMF recommendations.

The Polish economy is focusing on more intensive and more effective operation, and on boosting exports, the spokesman explained and said that both sides differed on the time-table of government efforts and the speed of implementing the different economic measures.

It has been agreed that both sides will negotiate the timing and pace of talks on crediting promisories.

On Polish-Albanian Relations

Asked about the state of relations between Poland and Albania, the government spokesman said Poland was attentively following the developments in socialist Albania and the measures undertaken by the country's new leadership.

Poland wants to build a favourable climate for development of cooperation in Albania. We think there are positive political and material grounds for that. Hitherto scope of cooperation is not enough for us, as it is below the capability of both sides, Urban said.

Poland is for making this cooperation richer. Latest talks on communication and the 1987 trade protocol, accounting for 46.2 million roubles, more than ever before in mutual history, testify to mutual will of progress in bilateral relations, he added.

On Letter From 60 Writers

Commenting on a letter to the Culture Ministry, signed by 60 writers, Urban said it "expresses a view that a new organization, also for writers, is needed to open the way for participation in organized professional life by people who refuse to join the Union of Polish Writers (ZLP).

"But apart from the ZLP, there are other organizations of the writers' world, and organizational pluralism is a fact.

It can be developed by forming groups or clubs of people of similar views, within the existing organizations," Urban said.

He told the conference the statement had made direct references to a view, held by many of its co-authors, that the ZLP generally organizes figures of no significance in the Polish literary world.

Such opinions are an expression of political prejudice and professional envy, Urban said, adding that the union had grouped 950 writers so far, among them many outstanding and well-known, while the competition, who have written the letter, managed to get only 60 signatures.

Urban noted that only a few known writers have signed the letter.

But he said that the letter, which pictures the relations in Poland in general, and the educational and cultural world in particular, in an excessively critical tone, also contains positive elements.

"They show that the positive process of revaluation of views is continuing and that an understanding of dialogue and agreement is making its way through the milieu of formerly unyielding people and ones who felt offended by reality and stayed aside, Urban said. [no end quotes as received]

"The state authorities want dialogue with artists who think otherwise than ourselves. We want talk in an open atmosphere. We are not rejecting anyone for what they had earlier said or where they had printed their works until recently.

"But I must make it clear that agreement and dialogue are not facilitated when people who declare wish for dialogue and understanding get together into peculiar blocs as that of the authors of the letter, he added. [no end quotes as received]

"A grouping like this makes it difficult to enter into talks. Along [with] respectable, serious writers, the statement bears also the signature of Adam Michnik, who in no way is a writer or any other sort of artist. Names like Michnik take away any credibility from [a] declared wish for agreement.

"The statement could be a point of departure for debate, if not for the fact that some of those undersigned put their signatures on intentions contrary to those of the rest," Urban said.

On New York Mayor Visit

Commenting on the ongoing visit to Poland by New York Mayor Edward Koch, the spokesman said the visit was private, but in view of the rank of Koch's city it covered also meetings with representatives of Polish authorities.

Koch toured Krakow and Oswiecim, the site of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz, and today was received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski for discussion of Poland's socio-economic development and the Polish-American relations.

A meeting with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski was not planned and will not take place, Urban said, but added that Jaruzelski had expressed the wish to meet with Koch on some other occasion.

The spokesman said the foreign trade and finance ministers had issued a second license for a joint venture in Poland, named "Technodiament". The Foreign Trade Ministry is currently reviewing two more such requests, to operate in the food and agriculture sector.

Several dozen talks on such projects between Polish economic institutions and foreign firms are under way, Urban said.

He confirmed that the president of the Council of State had received a letter from 25 scientists who had been refused passports for foreign trips, and said it is being reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Answering a question about the state of talks between a mining federation and state officials on the quarrymens' chart, Urban said the negotiations were under way on what is a "serious and complicated problem whose solution requires long-range measures. [no end quotes as received]

Asked about the possibility of another meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Poland's Roman-Catholic Primate, Urban said the timing of the meeting had not yet been fixed.

"Both sides are of the opinion that a meeting like that will be useful, as there are many questions to be discussed in view of the upcoming papal visit to Poland," the spokesman said.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO INDIAN LEADERS

AU271933 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jan 87 p 4

[National Day message sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Indian President Giani Zail Singh and to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi]

[Text] To Mr Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of India, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the State Council, the Romanian Government and people, and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Indian people.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our countries will continue to develop further, both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the interest of the Romanian and the Indian people and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU281515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1401 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/1/1987 -- Romanian modernizes continually its aviation technical-material base in keeping with the growing traffic demands and technological upsurge, recently stated the deputy minister of transport and telecommunications, head of the civil aviation department. Thus, Tarom's aircraft fleet doubled and the number of flight hours increased 2.5 times which means ten times more passenger-kilometres flown.

New lines have been opened, the total length of the Romanian external air services topping today 120,000 km and of domestic service 10,000 km. Regular passenger and cargo flights link Bucharest to 17 airports throughout the country and to 38 cities of the world among which Amsterdam, Cairo, Damascus, Istanbul, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Casablanca, Algiers, Beijing, London, New York, Nicosia, Tirana, Amman, Kuwait, Baghdad, Tripoli, Singapore, Madrid. Charter flights take passengers to more than 400 airports all over the world. Romania has concluded 75 accords and conventions with states, and air transport companies throughout the world.

Airport infrastructures have been modernized following the operation of medium-and long-range carriers and the growing number of foreign airlines flying to Romania's main airports. Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport can handle any kind of aircraft. Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport (Constanta), Baneasa Airport and the airport in Timisoara have been developed. A complex programme was launched in 1986 for the development of the country's largest airport, the Otopeni International Airport, stipulating the building of the second concrete runway and the adjacent facilities.

MIKULIC COMMENTS ON BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

LD232030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Slavonski Brod, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic and Croat Executive Council President Antun Milovic had talks in Slavonski Brod today with representatives of the Djuro Djakovic composite organization of associated labor on the development so far and plans of this collective employing 16,200 people. Special attention was paid to how the new systemic measures were reflected and how they would reflect this year's business transactions of this largest collective in Slavonski Brod. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, FEC President Branko Mikulic pointed out that we have established precise and wide-ranging rights for ourselves, but we have not paid attention to how duties are being carried out. Between 700,000 and 800,000 people are daily working in jobs that officially do not exist, while over 1 million are seeking employment.

Mikulic then warned that we have a well-developed system in which we all support the rights of everyone, while we insist very little on responsibility. This is a major question and we must talk about it openly and persevere by changing this irresponsible behavior.

Recalling that last year about 20 such systemic laws were passed, he stressed that the FEC is continuing to work on changing other systemic regulations. He mentioned the laws on planning, expanding reproduction, joint investments etc, which will complete the economic-systemic conditions of the economy's business operations.

We stepped into the new year with some worrying tendencies. This, above all, refers to great pressure for unjustified price increases, which understandably causes dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens. Apart from other things, this calls for a discussion on whether the resolution is a binding document or not. And why are we seeking agreements if afterwards we behave as we please and do what we like, Mikulic wondered?

Mikulic went on to say that inflation was and remains the biggest problem. He warned that last year personal incomes grew out of control. He mentioned that in December alone they were 27 percent higher than the previous month. There was a particularly high increased in personal incomes in noneconomic fields. Drawing attention to the continuing presence of such pressure, Mikulic said that we must as soon as possible move from discussions on distribution to finding a solution for more effective business transactions and greater production and exports, without which we cannot overcome the present economic difficulties.

Giving full support to the systemic measures undertaken and announced so far by the federal government, representatives of the Djuro Djakovic composite organization particularly greeted those measures directed toward more efficient business transactions and encouraging exports.

FEC President Branko Mikulic, Croat Executive Council President Antun Milovic, and their aides also toured a number of production halls of this, the largest Slavonski Brod collective.

CKREBIC ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC MEET ON ECONOMICS

LD280036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Sarajevo, January 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia must do everything to join in major world technological projects in an adequate way, without placing in question its nonaligned policy and socialist self-management development, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dusan Ckrebic said today. Ckrebic was speaking at the opening of a two-day scientific meeting on economic and social integration processes in Yugoslavia.

Ckrebic pointed out that closing into itself and a distancing from inevitable historical integration processes at the international level would condemn the country to economic backwardness and political provincialism. Ckrebic also pointed out that many major international projects, such as Eureka, the complex CMEA program, SDI and others, have economic, political and even military integration as their aim.

According to Ckrebic, the basic precondition for the Yugoslav economy to secure a place for itself on the world market and for its inclusion in the international division of labour is a faster integration without the country. This, he said, must be based on economic laws, that is, a vital interest of the Yugoslav economy in its own economic and self-management integration.

Dusan Ckrebic pointed out that the causes for the slow integration processes lie for the most part in an insufficient influence of the workers on basic trends of reproduction. According to Ckrebic, instead of being made by the workers, decisions were made by technocratic, etatist and other structures outside economic organizations, with frequent disregard for economic criteria.

In this context, he pointed out the negative effects of regional, municipal, provincial and republican closing, present in the current Yugoslav practice [sentence as received]. The integration of Yugoslavia's economy, Ckrebic feels, is not a question of ideological constructions, but requires the establishment of economic mechanisms which will, through force of economic logic, stimulate working people to be the bearers of the entire process of economic linking.

LCY BODY ASSESSES LC ROLE IN ORGANIZATIONS

LD262324 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] In its present form, could the LC call for its delegates' and delegations' greater and more qualitative involvement in the bodies of the delegate system and in sociopolitical organizations? The answer to this question was provided by the LCY Central Committee Commission for Development and Cadre Policy at its session today, and it was quite unambiguous: No, it cannot, for the main prerequisite for the systematic realization of the party's role in the political system is a fundamental change in the manner of work. This implies a faster resolution of outstanding issues not only of society but of the LCY itself.

The above question was acentuated in the introductory report with the statement to the effect that the present methods of the LC's work only served to maintain the monopolistic attitude of many organs while other sociopolitical organizations are merely expected to be executors of decisions. The type of work which is predominantly forum-like, and the practice of adopting conclusions in principle alone creates an indifferent attitude among the membership toward the leaderships' activity. In such a situation, it was said, the LC finds it hard to establish an action platform both within the LC organization and beyond, that is, within the working class and among the people. The majority of those who took part in the debate at the session thought that the number of organs and organizations to which the LC sends its members as delegates should therefore be reduced.

The attention of the commission's members was also attracted by the question of how to ensure the LC's presence in the SFRY Assembly when important social decisions are being made. In the republican and provincial assemblies this problem has been resolved, it was said, through the introduction of the sociopolitical chambers. However, in the SFRY Assembly the LCY Central Committee Presidium intervenes only in the event of a conflict; otherwise it cares very little or not at all about the activity of its delegates.

POLITIKA VIEWS REASONS FOR LCY MEMBERSHIP DROP

AU282100 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 January on page 10 carries reports on the falling numbers of LCY members and on the examination of causes for the fall. N. Selmanovic in an 1,200-word report, "Better Work Necessary for higher Prestige," cites figures provided by the "administrative service of the LCY Central Committee" showing that "the LCY had the largest number of members at the end of 1983, when the figure was 2,177,084. After 1/2 years, this figure was reduced to 2,156,422." In the first 6 months of 1986, the membership was reduced in the LC's of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Vojvodina, but increased in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Kosovo.

In Bosnia-Hercegovina, the membership of 2,105 members lapsed, and 943 members resigned. In the LC of Croatia, the membership of 1,394 members lapsed and 1,492 resigned.

As cited by Selmanovic, the data available for the LC of Servia in the first 9 months of 1986 show that the membership figures fell by 2,414 or 0.4 percent in Serbia proper, and by 2,411 or 1.1 percent in Vojvodina, while they rose in Kosovo by 1,694 or 1.6 percent. In the LC of Kosovo, 96 members were expelled, the membership of 140 lapsed, and 8 resigned from the LC. In the LC of Serbia as a whole, the number of expulsions decreased by 6.4 percent, the number of those whose membership lapsed increased 3.1 percent, and the number of resignations increased 22.2 percent.

In the same period, for every worker admitted to the LC of Serbia there were two who ceased to be members. The number of young members up to the age of 27 has been falling since 1981, when every third member was younger than 27; at the end of the first half of 1986, only every fifth member was below that age. In the first 9 months of 1986, the number of newly admitted members fell by 1,761 or 11.8 percent as compared with 1985, the admissions of workers fell by 402 or 11.4 percent, the admissions of farmers fell by 1.2 percent, and of youths by 10 percent. In that period, 1,021 youths were admitted.

Selmanovic also cites an inquiry conducted by the Marxist Center of the Communal Committee of the LC of Zajecar without specifying the date of the enquiry or to period concerned. "A sample of the present LC members and of those who resigned from the LC was polled," Selimovic says. "The order of the causes is the following: the level of the membership fees (16 percent), dissatisfaction with the work of the LC Communal Committee (14 percent), LC members being prevented from freely expressing their views (10 percent), personal interests (whether attained or not attained, 9 percent), arbitrariness of leaders and reprisals against the LC members who clash with the leaders (9 percent), lack of trust in the LC (6 percent), lack of responsibiliy of higher LC structures and sociopolitical organizations (6 percent)." There is no explanation why the figures only add up to 70, and no explanation how the paragraph that directly follows fits the picture:

"Those who resigned from the LC said that they did it for family reasons (46 percent), 'because leaders do not pay for errors and misdemeanors in their work' (18 percent), because of the impotence to influence the stratification, bureaucracy, passivity, opportunism, careerism, and the like (18 percent), and because of social differences (9 percent)." The figures again are published.

The same paper on 15 January carries a 1,700-word report by N. Selmanovic, S. Ceic, and R. Lazarevic, "Privileges Are a Thorn in the Eye," on a roundtable conference organized by POLITIKA, place and date not given, which discussed "the causes for the reduction of party membership." Ljiljana Petrovic, a Belgrade medical student and executive secretary of the LC University Committee, said at the conference that by resigning, "people simply oppose privileges and those privileged in this way." She is reported to have said that full-time executive secretaries in the University Committee of the LC of Belgrade are paid about 200,000 dinars a month. She also said that young people leaving the LC "do a great favor to society because instead of wasting time at various meetings, they sit at home, study, and get excellent results in their studies."

Vukoman Borovicanin, a worker at the 21 May Plant, pointed out that a worker who steals a screw is dismissed from his job and expelled from the LC. "I ask, however, how many LC members in responsible functions have been expelled from the party because of immorality and their responsibility for failures."

Vasilije Cvijanovic, a worker at IMR, the machine plant of Rakovica, said: "We expected that after the general party discussion, the 13th session, and the party congresses, a differentiation will follow at the highest level, at the top, because it is at the top that it creaks most."

All those taking part at the roundtable conference are reported to have stressed that the LC is "undisputedly the leading political and ideological force in our country. Everything, both good and bad, is ascribed to it." Therefore it is concluded that "It is quite certain that something in the insufficient work of the party makes members, and especially workers, leave the LC."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ASSESSES INTERNAL SECURITY

AU281522 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Excerpts] During a regular discussion about the situation in the country held at the first session of the Internal Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber this year, Slobodan Tadijan, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, informed the members about topical security matters in the country and about some matters relating to the assessments of security in 1987. [passage omitted]

The committee members were unanimous in their assessment that the overall socioeconomic situation in the country is burdened by numerous problems, all of which individually represent an opportunity for more intensified activity by internal and external enemies. However, the hostile activities of groups and individuals have never called into question the basic values of our self-managing socialist community and the foundations of our system. But these activities are not so harmless that everybody in society should not take them more seriously. [passage omitted]

In a discussion that lasted several hours the committee members spoke mainly about the increasingly noticeable activity of the clergy and the negative manifestations at religious gatherings, some unacceptable phenomena among young people, the position and problems of young people, and certain excesses. They particularly expressed their concern about the increased number of work stoppages last year. There were about 900 work stoppages in which more than 100,000 people took part. In contrast to previous years, the participation of those working in services and other social branches was also noted.

The increasingly present link and mutual support among exponents of the bourgeois right, nationalists, reactionary circles abroad, and other opponents of Yugoslavia, regardless of differences in their ideological views was also remarked on. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL SAYS FOREIGN FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS MET

LD290710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia met its external financial obligations last year and reduced its foreign debt by 960 million dollars, National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Dusan Vlatkovic sain in Belgrade today.

Informing the Assembly of Yugoslavia credit-monetary system committee on the country's external liquidity, Vlatkovic recalled that in addition to a record repayment of foreign credits, the country also recorded a significant current account surplus of 630 million dollars.

Vlatkovic said that total annuities last year stood at 5.97 billion dollars. Payments totalled 4.32 billion dollars, and the rest was refinanced.

This year, Yugoslavia is due to repay around 5.5 billion dollars, Vlatkovic said.